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## REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS

OVER ONE MILLION TONS OF GRAIN PRODUCED -- Hua-ch'ia Jih-pao, 13 Feb 50

Shen-yang (Hsin-hua), 28 January -- The Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry of the Autonomous District of Inner Mongolia recently reported 1949 production records and set forth plans for increased production in 1950.

Grain production in 1949 was 1,100,000 tons and the average yield per mou sacre was 10 catties above that of 1948. Wasteland reclaimed for cultiva-/1/6 acre/ tion exceeded the planned 2 million mou, representing a recovery to the 1944 level. Certain areas exceeded this. In secondary industries the 1949 production yield reached 20 to 30 percent of the agriculture yield, some areas reaching 40 percent.

Animal husbandry also made great strides in 1949. Under government support, 1,000 tons of grain were distributed and a large quantity of medicine and equipment for epidemic prevention was purchased. Inoculation squads were sent out to all areas to administer regular periodic injections to more than 1,180,000 animals, including cows, horses, and camels. The farmers themselves killed wolves conserved grain, cultivated orchards, protected pastures, etc., thus reducing the animal death rate to an unprecedented low and increasing the rate of animal births.

According to estimates in Chin-hu-na, Che-li-ke, and Hsing-an, the 1949 increase in horses was more than 9,800 head and, in sheep, more than 308,000. The district now has 4,400,000 animals.

In 1950, the People's government of the Autonomous District plans to distribute 400 tons of grain and 60 billion yuan in Mongolian currency for aid.

The total estimate for agricultural production calls for 1,240,000 tons of grain while the total estimate for animal husbandry calls for an ircrease of 269,300 head. The proposed increases in production are to be attained through

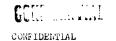
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exhortation to all areas, the organization of farmers' cooperatives, improvements in agricultural techniques, broader use of new-type farming implements, and reclamation of more wasteland for cultivation. The institution of flood controls is also proposed, as well as the rehabilitation or establishment of experimental farms, 13 orchards, and 24 nurseries. A plan has been approved to set up one center for agriculture and animal husbandry, and two public pasture areas.

CHOYBALSAN DISCUSSES PROGRESS OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY -- Wen-hui Pao, 30 Jan 50

Pei-p'ing, 29 January -- According to a Tass dispatch from Ulan Bator, the Central Committee of the Mongolia People's Revolutionary Party convoked a plenary session of the committee on 25 January 1950. Included on the meeting's agenda were two reports, one on the devel pment of the animal husbandry industry 1949 and plans for 1950 delivered by Marshal Choybalsan, and the other on the progress of party activities among the masses delivered by Che-teng-pa-erh Chinese approximation.

In his report Marshal Choybalsan pointed out that herd animals of all types had increased during 1949 by 1,345,822 head. State farms exceeded their quota under the national animal husbandry plan by 12 percent, and production cooperatives by 40 percent.

Choybalsan stated that a continuous increase in the number of production cooperatives had brought the total to 121. He emphasized that the cooperatives were indicative of a reorganization of Mongolia's scattered, small-scale animal husbandry industry. He further stated that a plan for strengthening cooperatives had been devised through the joint efforts of the Central Committee and the government, and that concrete measures would soon be taken.

In speaking of plans for 1950, Choybalsan indicated that an increase of 1,539,000 head in herd animals was expected. He said that the experience gained by herdamen and on breeding farms shows that all capabilities have not yet been fully utilized, and that it is possible not only to fulfill the plan, but exceed it.

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